



STATISTICS

The Total Wages and Salaries Earned by Yukoners in 1999

1 \$617,655,000

In 1999, the total wages and salaries earned by Yukoners (income from labour) was \$617,655,000. In 1998 the figure was \$598,163,000, an increase of 3.3% from 1998 to 1999. The following table shows income from labour for the years 1992 to 1999 and indicates how this figure has changed compared to the rate of inflation.

Year	Income from Labour (\$)	Change from Previous Year (%)	Inflation Rate (%)	Yukon Labour Force	Average Income From Labour (\$)
1999	617,655,000	3.3	1.0	15,467	\$39,934
1998 (r)	598,163,000	-1.9	0.9	15,608	\$38,324
1997 (r)	609,693,000	-3.5	2.3	16,075	\$37,928
1996 (r)	631,489,000	8.4	1.6	15,933	\$39,634
1995 (r)	582,435,000	8.7	1.3	15,058	\$38,679
1994 (r)	535,854,000	-0.8	2.1	14,450	\$37,083
1993 (r)	540,074,000	-5.9	2.2	14,783	\$36,533
1992 (r)	574,001,000	10.1	0.9	14,725	\$38,981

Source: CANSIM D17325 & Yukon Bureau of Statistics

2 \$39,934

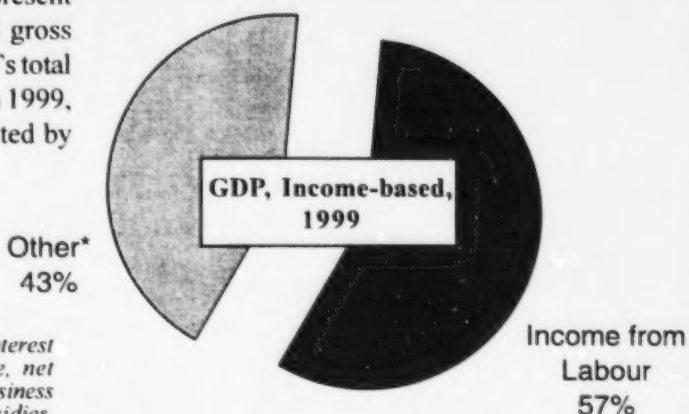
On average, each Yukoner in the labour force in 1999 earned \$39,934. In 1998, each Yukoner in the labour force earned an average of \$38,324, an increase of 4.2% from 1998 to 1999. The following table shows average income from labour for the years 1992 to 1999 and indicates how this figure has changed compared to the rate of inflation.

Year	Average Income From Labour (\$)	Change From Previous Year (%)	Inflation Rate (%)
1999	39,934	4.2	1.0
1998 (r)	38,324	1.0	0.9
1997 (r)	37,928	-4.3	2.3
1996 (r)	39,634	2.5	1.6
1995 (r)	38,679	4.3	1.3
1994 (r)	37,083	1.5	2.1
1993 (r)	36,533	-6.3	2.2
1992 (r)	38,981	n/a	0.9

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics

3 How important are wages and salaries to the total Yukon economy?

Wages and salaries in the Yukon represent a large proportion of the territorial gross domestic product (the value of Yukon's total production of goods and services). In 1999, the percentage of the GDP represented by wages and salaries was 57%.



* includes corporate profits before taxes, interest and miscellaneous investment income, net income from non-farm unincorporated business (including rent), indirect taxes less subsidies, capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments

4 How has the importance of wages and salaries to the total Yukon economy changed over the last ten years?

In the years 1989 to 1999 the percentage of the gross domestic product represented by wages and salaries has varied from a low of 45% in 1989 to a high of 61% in 1993.

The Percentage of the Yukon's Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices Represented by Wages and Salaries (Income From Labour), 1989 to 1999

Year	GDP at Market Prices (millions of \$)	Income from Labour (millions of \$)	% of GDP Represented by Income from Labour (%)
1999	1,080	617.7	57
1998 (r)	1,054	598.2	57
1997 (r)	1,096	609.7	56
1996 (r)	1,126	631.5	56
1995 (r)	1,049	582.4	56
1994 (r)	911	535.9	59
1993 (r)	884	540.1	61
1992 (r)	1,090	574.0	53
1991 (r)	966	521.3	54
1990 (r)	1,067	510.7	48
1989 (r)	1,030	459.8	45

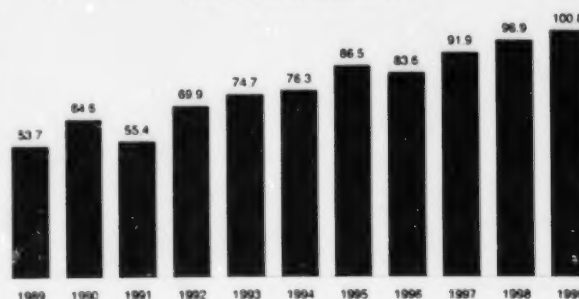
Source: CANSIM D24142 & D17323

5 Commercial & Personal Services

Wages and salaries in the Yukon commercial & personal services industry have been steadily increasing since 1996. Following a decline of 3.4% in 1996 this sector has seen an increase of 20.6% over the past four years in wages and salaries with an increase of 4.0% in 1999. The commercial services industry includes computer, accounting, advertising, legal, engineering, secretarial, and management consulting services.

Source: CANSIM D17315

The Annual Total of Wages and Salaries in the Commercial & Personal Services Industry
(millions of dollars)

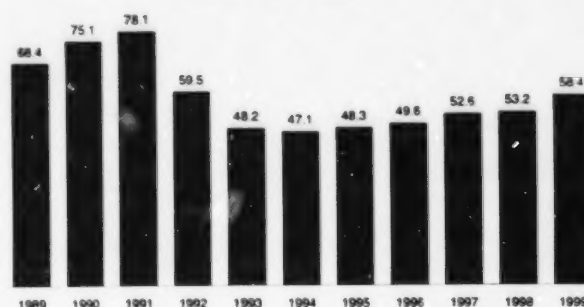


6 Transportation, Storage and Communication

Wages and salaries have been increasing since 1994 in the transportation, storage and communication industry with an increase of 9.8% in 1999. Wages and salaries in this industry peaked in 1991 at \$78.1 million then experienced a decrease of 23.8% in 1992. This industry includes air, rail, water and land transport, the telecommunication and broadcasting industry, the electric power systems industry, the water systems industry and other utility industries.

Source: CANSIM D17311

The Annual Total of Wages and Salaries in the Transportation, Storage and Communication Industry
(millions of dollars)

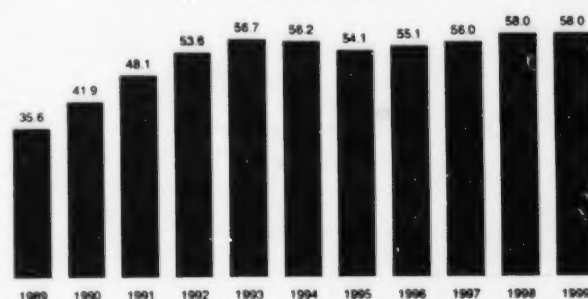


7 Education and Related Services

From 1989 to 1993, the education and related services sector increased from \$35.6 to \$56.7 million. From 1995 to 1999, this sector has remained relatively stable, increasing from \$54.1 million in 1995 to \$58.0 million in 1999. Education and related services includes elementary and secondary education, post-secondary non-university education, university education, library services, museums, archives and other educational services.

Source: CANSIM D17316

The Annual Total of Wages and Salaries in the Education and Related Services Industry
(millions of dollars)

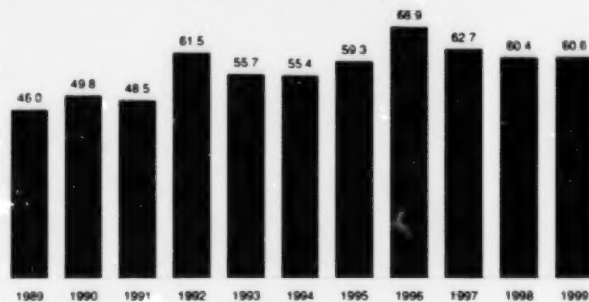


8 Trade

Wages and salaries in the trade industry showed an increase of 0.3% in 1999. Wages and salaries in this industry peaked in 1996 at \$68.9 million, then decreased in 1997 and 1998. The trade industry includes wholesaling and retailing in farm products, petroleum products, food and beverage products, apparel and dry goods products, household goods, building materials, machinery, motor vehicles and vehicle parts and accessories.

Source: CANSIM D17312

The Annual Total of Wages and Salaries in the Trade Industry
(millions of dollars)

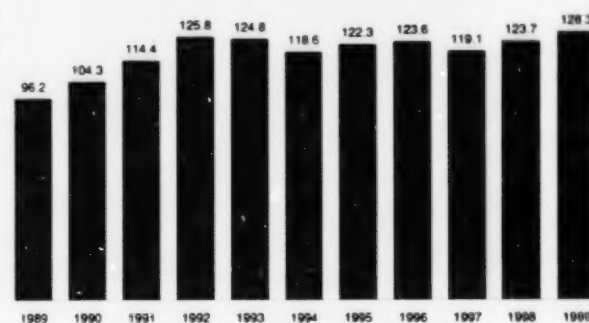


9 Public Administration

Public administration industry wages and salaries increased by 3.7% in 1999. This industry experienced a steady increase from \$96.2 million in 1989 to \$125.8 million in 1992, then fluctuated from 1993 to 1999. The public administration industry includes federal, provincial/territorial and municipal services in areas such as defense, protective services, employment services, immigration services, human resource administration and other general administrative services.

Source: CANSIM D17318

The Annual Total of Wages and Salaries in the Public Administration Industry
(millions of dollars)



In addition to wages and salaries, "income from labour" includes:

- * all earnings from employment, including payments "in kind" such as free board and lodging
- * commissions, tips and bonuses
- * taxable benefits such as vacation and sick leave
- * supplementary labour income (about 8% of "income from labour"): this includes all other expenditures that can be classified as payment for service, i.e., employers' contributions to pension funds, U.I.C., workers' compensation boards, and the Canada Pension Plan.

It should be noted that earnings from self-employment or partnership, income from independent professional practice, and farming income are not included in "income from labour."

All figures are reported in current dollars.

Yukon

Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

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